

Like A Boy at 50 Bubbling Over With Vitality—Taking Iron Did It

Doctor says Nuxated Iron is greatest of all strength builders—
Often increases the strength and endurance of delicate,
nervous folks 200 per cent, in two weeks' time.

New York, N. Y.—Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of 20 and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact a young man he really was notwithstanding his age. The secret he said was taking iron—nuxated iron had filled him with renewed life. At 50 he was in bad health; at 46 care-worn and nearly all in. Now at 50 beaming with the buoyancy of youth. As I have said a hundred times over, iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would only throw away patent medicines and nauseous concoctions and take simple nuxated iron, I am convinced that the lives of thousands of persons might be saved, who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, consumption, kidney, liver and heart trouble, etc. The real and true cause which started their diseases was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition brought on by lack of iron in the blood. Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again

and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous run-down people who were all the while, double their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or cents. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated like nuxated iron if you want it to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete or prizefighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the fray while many another has gone down to inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron.—E. Sauer, M. D.

NOTE—Nuxated Iron recommended above by Dr. Sauer is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose ingredients are widely prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere. Unlike most synthetic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the stomach, on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy, in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The manufacturer has such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit \$100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron and increase their strength 200 per cent or over in four weeks' time without trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed in this city by R. M. Intyre Drug Co., and all other druggists.

FIND THIRD CASE OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Salt Lake, Aug. 30.—The third case of infantile paralysis in Salt Lake City was learned after an investigation by the city board of health that Raymond Mackay, 3 years of age, son of Daniel T. Mackay, 1891 Fifth Street, was suffering from the ailment. It is reported that his case is mild, although he has lost partial use of his limbs. The patient is not in pain, according to Dr. T. J. Howells, who had the home of the patient quarantined yesterday. Dr. Howells was called to the bedside of the Mackay boy last Friday, but reports that no symptoms of infantile paralysis developed until yesterday. He reported the symptoms to the board of health and suggested a quarantine. Dr. H. C. Jorgensen then investigated and said the case was infantile paralysis.

The other two patients of infantile paralysis, Helen Emery, daughter of F. S. Emery, and Frank Wylie of Idaho, were said last night to be recovering.

According to Dr. R. W. Ashley of the city board of health, there need be no fear of an epidemic of infantile paralysis here. He said that every summer one or more cases of this nature has developed here, and there have been as high as twelve.

VON FALKENHAYN NOW IN DISGRACE

Dismissed From Head of German Army—Von Hindenburg Placed in Command.

Berlin, via Copenhagen to London, Aug. 30, 3:24 a. m.—The emperor has dismissed General Armin von Falkenhayn and appointed Field Marshal von Hindenburg chief of the general staff.

Copenhagen, via London, Aug. 30, 2:32 a. m.—The Ritz News Agency publishes a dispatch giving the official announcement of General von Falkenhayn's dismissal by the emperor as chief of the general staff and the appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg to the post. General von Ludendorff, son Hindenburg's chief of staff, the dispatch adds, has been appointed first quartermaster general.

The recent appointment of von Hindenburg to the supreme command of the German armies on the Russian front came when Rumania was considered on the verge of a decision, and German newspapers indicated that it had a political bearing. Germany was credited with the belief that the prestige of von Hindenburg would favorably impress Rumania.

As chief of staff von Hindenburg doubtless will be withdrawn from the east to Berlin.

General von Falkenhayn early in the war was placed in charge of Emperor William's headquarters in place of the late Lieut. General Helmuth von Moltke, then chief of staff, who was ill, and later succeeded von Moltke, at the same time remaining minister of war. Later he resigned as minister of war and was succeeded by General Adolf Wild von Hohenborn.

CANNERY PRODUCTS TO BE GUARANTEED

Utah is to put the state's official mark upon its canned products this year.

It has been drawn to the attention of the state food bureau that while the surpassing quality of Utah canned goods, especially the tomatoes and peas, is winning recognition in foreign markets, the absence of an inspection label is a handicap.

In the Australian market, for instance, goods must be labeled as government inspected before they can be offered for sale. Since the Australian market is opening up to Utah products, it has been urged by the canning companies that the handicap be removed by provision for putting the state's official guarantee upon Utah goods.

Accordingly, the dairy and food bureau appointed five special inspectors yesterday for duty during the canning season, September 5 to October 7. The state was divided into five districts. The inspectors will serve according to a schedule that will bring each for a time into each district during the season.

All goods canned will be carefully inspected and marked with a label designating them as having been state inspected and guaranteed as to quality and purity.

The five special inspectors appointed are M. B. Mann of Woods Cross, R. H. Beesly of Clearfield, R. E. Davis of Willard City, George P. Tinges

of Salt Lake, and Adam Russell of Hooper.

The first inspection district includes Pleasant Grove, Springville, Lehi, Riverton, Murray and Draper; the second, Woods Cross, Kayville, Layton, Clearfield and the Denver & Rio Grande loading station, the Layton and Clearfield; the third, Riverdale, Wright-Whittier and Utah Canning company's plants and Wasatch Orchard; the fourth, Star, Hooper, and the Jones-Dalton plants, and the Oregon Short Line loading station, and the fifth district, Brigham, West Weber, Salt Lake Valley and Uinta.

SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO RUMANIAN MONARCH

London, Aug. 29, 3:10 p. m.—King George has sent this congratulatory message to King Ferdinand of Rumania.

"I desire to express to your majesty the great satisfaction with which the news of the entry of Rumania into the war has been received by myself and my government and the whole British nation. I rejoice that the valiant Rumanian army will fight side by side with the armies of the allies, bringing still nearer the approaching triumph of our great cause and hastening thereby the fulfillment of Rumanian national aspirations."

WASHINGTON'S ADIEU TO THE ARMY

That momentous object for which the war of independence was for seven long years waged, under the supreme leadership of General George Washington, having been achieved by the unconditional acknowledgment of that independence on the part of Great Britain, a cessation of hostilities was announced, and Washington's military course, having thus honorably and successfully terminated, he sheathed his sword and surrendered his high commission to congress, who had invested him with the authority.

For the final adieu Washington assembled his army at Newburg. He rode out on the field for the farewell. To the tune of "Roslin Castle"—the soldier's dirge—his brave comrades passed slowly by their great leader, and filed away to their respective homes. It was a thrilling scene.

There were gray-haired soldiers who had grown old by hardships and exposures, and too old to begin life anew. Tears coursed freely the furrowed cheeks of these veterans. Among the thousands who passed in review before him were those, also, who had done valorous service when the destiny of the country hung trembling in the balance. As Washington looked upon them for the last time he said:

"I am growing old in my country's service, and losing my sight; but I never doubted its justice and gratitude."

On the 4th of December, 1783, by Washington's request, his officers, in full uniform, assembled at Paunces' Tavern, New York, to take a final leave of their commander in chief. On entering the room and finding himself surrounded by his old companions in arms, who had shared with him so many hardships, his agitated feelings overcame his usual self-command. Every man arose with eyes turned toward him. Filling a glass of wine, he rested his benignant, but saddened, countenance upon them and said:

"With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you. I most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous as your former ones have been honorable and glorious."

Having drunk, he added: "I cannot come to each of you to take my leave, but I shall be obliged to you if each of you will come and take me by the hand."

A profound silence followed, as each officer gazed on the countenance of his leader, while the eyes of all were wet with tears. He then expressed again his desire that each of them should come and take him by the hand. The first, being nearest to him, was General Knox, who grasped his hand in silence, and both embraced each other without uttering a word. One after another followed, receiving and returning the affectionate adieu of their commander, after which he left the room in silence, followed by his officers in procession, to embark in the barge that was to convey him to Paul's Hook, New Jersey City.

As he was passing through the light infantry drawn up on either side to receive him an old soldier, who was by his side on the terrible night of his march to Trenton, stepped out from the ranks and reaching out his hand, exclaimed: "Farewell, my dear General, farewell!"

Washington seized his hand most heartily, while the soldiers forgot all discipline, rushed toward their chief and bathed him with their tears. The scene was like that of a great patriarch taking leave of his children, and going on a long journey, from which he might return no more.

Having entered the barge he turned to the weeping company upon the wharf and, waving his hat, bade them a silent adieu. They stood with heads uncovered until the barge was hidden from their view, when, in silent and solemn procession, they returned to be placed where they had assembled.

Congress was then in session at Annapolis, Maryland, to which place Washington now proceeded, greeted along his entire route with enthusiasm, for the purpose of formally resigning his commission.

Washington arrived at Annapolis on December 19, 1783, and the next day he informed congress of the purpose for which he had come, and it was arranged that the final leave-taking should take place on Tuesday, December 23.

On the appointed day Washington advanced to the chair, and delivered his commission to the president of congress, and remained standing while General Mifflin replied, reviewing the great career thus brought to a close.

GERMANY BITTER

Athens, Sunday, August 27 (7:10 p. m.)—Commenting on the Bulgarian occupation of Kavala, former Premier Venizelos said to the Associated Press correspondent:

"I predicted that the Bulgarians' assurances that they would not occupy Kavala would not hold good five days. They last just four days."

"Can you conceive anything more pitiful in military sense, than the action of the Greek general staff in demobilizing their army corps and leaving the entire artillery and other

supplies behind to fall into the hands of the Bulgarians?"

The French official announcement of Saturday, Aug. 26, stated that the Bulgarians had occupied all the forts at Kavala except one.

CRUISER DRIVEN UPON THE ROCKS

United States Loses Memphis and 20 Men of the Crew Are Drowned.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Rear Admiral Pond at San Domingo City cabled the navy department tonight that the armored cruiser Memphis, swept upon the rocks by a heavy sea in the harbor there today, would be a total loss and although it was expected all on board would be saved, twenty men returning from shore leave in a motor boat, had been drowned.

The admiral's despatch by sea, San Domingo City, west of lighthouse, at 4:30 p. m. She is lying close under bluff, has lines ashore and is getting crew off. Heavy sea came up suddenly and ship was unable to get up steam in time to save herself. Twenty men of liberty party drowned on way back to ship. Castine (gunboat) dragged close to but did not strike and got out to sea. No other casualties known. Memphis will be total loss. Expect to save everybody on board.

The United States cruiser Memphis formerly was the armored cruiser Tennessee. Her name was changed May 25 last. Recently she has been doing duty in San Domingo waters in connection with the revolution. The Memphis is of 14,600 tons and has a horse-power of 23,000. Her complement is 990 men. She is the flagship of the cruiser force of the United States Atlantic fleet.

Captain E. L. Beach commands the Memphis.

OFFICER DAILY INSPECTS FOOD

El Paso, Texas, Aug. 29.—In each kitchen of the Massachusetts camp, an officer will be stationed daily hereafter to inspect food both before, during the after cooking and to make note of any complaints by militiamen as to the fare.

This order, issued today by General Leroy Sweetser, commanding the Massachusetts brigade, is an army innovation that startled the old school regulars. But the general on the theory that a well fed army is a contented one, has decided that a company officer must be on duty in every kitchen during mess hours.

A number of new Carranza troops arrived in Juarez today, but it was said at the American military headquarters that these were doubtless concentrating in readiness for the withdrawal of the Pershing expedition. Juarez is the head of the Mexican Northwestern railway, which connects with Casas Grandes and other points near the present American zone, which the Carranza troops will have to re-occupy.

Chihuahua City papers arriving here today told of three officers and a private arrested at Torreon on the charge of disloyalty. They belonged to the Carranza garrison in that city.

ELECTRIC HEADLIGHTS REQUIRED.

U. S. Commissioners Order Every Locomotive to Carry Them.

The days of the kerosene locomotive headlight are officially numbered. Thorough test and investigation by the United States interstate commerce commission has convinced this national body of the greater safety possible to passengers and public through the universal adoption of the modern electric headlight. The commissioners have therefore issued an order to the railroads asking them to take oil and gas headlights off of locomotives and to replace them as rapidly as possible with a headlight which will enable the engineer to see a mile or more ahead. Electricity alone will meet this requirement. The time limit set for the installation of electric headlights on every road locomotive in the country is January 1, 1920, thus giving the railroads more than three years in which to comply with the order. New and old locomotives passing through the shops for repairs, must be equipped as they go into service again.

Aside from the advantages of greater safety to the train in case of landslide, washout, or wreck, the electric headlight is a distinct development in the safety movement. It is a guard against crossing accidents and human fatalities along the right of way. The strong beams of light projected for a visible distance of nearly a mile in front of the locomotive are an effective warning to automobiles at grade crossings and to trespassers on the right of way. The only objection which has ever been raised to the electric headlight is that the glare interferes with the reading of signals and imposes a severe strain on the eyes of engineers running on double tracked railroads. The commissioners have left room in their orders for the railroads to adopt some system of "dimming" the headlights when meeting other trains, passing through stations, or switching in yards, thus removing this objection and allowing the engineer to dim his headlight after the fashion of the automobile.

Beginnings of the Electric Headlight. With the elimination of the kerosene headlight, the possibility of the dangerous oil setting fire to wrecked coaches is done away with, while the fire hazard incidental to keeping kerosene in the roundhouse is reduced. Even the engine wiper will appreciate the advantage of the electric headlights, for it will relieve him of a source of dirt and a disagreeable job—the cleaning and filling of oil headlights. It will also mean that the flickering kerosene torch beside the pressure gauges in the engine cab will give place to what is already has in the brilliantly lit coaches, to the Mazda lamp.

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headlights have been in use on various railroads. One of the first successful locomotive attachments adapting electricity to the headlight was expected that King Constantine and ex-Premier enteblos will have any difficulty in establishing an understanding as the diplomats believe the Greek king is not pro-German, but has been honestly pursuing a course he thought best to keep his country out of the war.

Entente diplomats express unconcealed pleasure over the improvement in the Greek situation. It is not expected that King Constantine and ex-Premier enteblos will have any difficulty in establishing an understanding as the diplomats believe the Greek king is not pro-German, but has been honestly pursuing a course he thought best to keep his country out of the war.

PRICES OF PEACHES ARE RUNNING HIGH

That Utah fruitgrowers have the market this year in their own hands is the word received yesterday by J. Edward Taylor, secretary of the state horticultural commission, from Dr. E. A. Bricker at Palsade, Colo. The letter tells of the sale of 250 bushel boxes of "orchard-run" Elberta peaches at \$1.45 a box and of crates of peaches at 65 cents a crate. Purchasers are glad to get the fruit at these prices, according to Dr. Bricker. A shortage that will crowd the prices higher is said to be regarded as certain.

A propeller, driven by the air as a car is running, has been invented to blow rain away from the windshield of an automobile.

Read the Classified Ads.
Read the Classified Ads.
Read the Classified Ads.

GOES TO JUNGLES WITH HER HUSBAND



Mrs. A. Hamilton Rice.

RUMANIA TO GET TERRITORY

London, Aug. 28, 5:22 p. m.—Entente diplomatic representatives here expressed no surprise at Rumania's declaration of war on Austria, as its fate has been known for some time. Officials were unwilling to admit this, however, because a day for the action set earlier in the month produced nothing. Failure then was said to be due to withdrawal by Russia of concessions promised to Rumania. Later the British foreign office brought about an understanding between Russia and Rumania.

The final declaration of war ends a long, stubborn contest for Rumanian aid. Overtures were made from the beginning of the war by both sides, but with Bulgaria's entrance into the conflict interest in Rumania's intentions were eclipsed until her food products became the object of contention.

When the entente powers determined to embark on an extensive military enterprise from Saloniki, Rumania balked still larger on the diplomatic horizon. The central powers redoubled their efforts to persuade her to remain neutral, while the entente nations busied themselves in persuading Russia to make the concessions Rumania required. This price is believed to have been a promise of large slices of Transylvania and Bessarabia.

Dr. A. Hamilton Rice, the noted South American explorer, whose experiences in the jungles of the Orinoco and the Amazon have made many brave men shudder, is going to make another exploration into the untracked homes of blood-sucking insects and man-eating fishes, with his wife, who was formerly Mrs. George D. Widener, widow of George D. Widener, who went down on the Titanic.

NINE MEN INJURED WHEN AUTO TURNS TURTLE

Salt Lake, Aug. 30.—Tribune: Nine men were injured, two of them seriously, when an automobile truck carrying workmen from Park City to Salt Lake rolled down a thirty-foot embankment fifteen miles up Parley's canyon shortly before midnight last night.

The four most seriously injured were taken to the emergency hospital of Salt Lake on a rescue automobile from the Salt Lake Livery & Transfer company. The others were placed in houses in Parley's canyon.

The accident occurred when the automobile truck struck a soft spot in the road, turned over and rolled down the steep embankment.

C. Swichried was driving at the time of the accident, which was made more serious when the truck became enveloped in flames, pinning Ole Carlson beneath.

The men seriously injured are: Ed Tinsley, 140 West South Temple street, burns and internal injuries. Ole Carlson, Lincoln house, severe burns. M. Charlton, 59 North Second West.

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